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NOTES OF CASES.

Powers of Governors.—In *Ex parte Owen*, 136 Pacific Reporter 197, by the Criminal Court of Appeals of Oklahoma, it appeared that the Governor of Oklahoma had issued his warrant in extradition proceedings for the return of Owen to the state of Iowa. In habeas corpus proceedings by Owen, it appeared that the affidavit upon which this warrant for extradition was based had been taken before a notary public, who, the court adjudged, was not a magistrate as required by the act of Congress. The court held that the action by the governor was unwarranted, since it was not preceded by the necessary judicial action. Some of the language of the court is as follows: "The powers of governors are great, but they are not above the law, and have no right to substitute their individual views for the law in a single instance. A governor should set an example of obedience to law, otherwise how could he expect that the people will respect and obey the law. * * * Mexico may tolerate and condone acts of assassination, disregard of law, and arbitrary usurpations of power on the part of its executive, but the courts in the United States will never follow this example, unless controlled by partisan appointees. Ours is a government of law and not of men, and before the act of any official will be sustained by the courts, as long as they are honest, independent, and fearless, such act must be authorized by law."

Loan Shark Suffers for Extortion.—Whatever may have been said about the wrong in taking advantage of a man in deed, and however much fair and open dealing may be preached, yet men have insisted on disregarding such advice, and have resorted to the very means that were condemned on all hands, in order to secure the filthy lucre. Whatever may have been said about the folly of borrowing, and especially of the assignment of future wages, yet men insist on the present realization of pleasures, and then let the morrow provide the whereby. But now comes the law and in tones more accentuated than those of moralists places a ban upon the perfidy of lenders. In the case of *Stalker v. Drake*, 136 Pacific Reporter, 912, 91 Kansas, 142, it is disclosed by the record that the defendant was a money lender, and that plaintiff secured a loan of \$25 and gave his note and also made an assignment of his wages. Loan was to run for one month, and the plaintiff was to pay \$2.50 for the use of the money for that period. At end of month he renewed the note. When this matured he was a day or two late. He had to pay \$10 extra to straighten things out, for he was informed that it had been put in the hands of an attorney. This was added to the amount of his loan. The same thing occurred the next month, and